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SYSTEM AND METHOD OF FINISHING RUFFLED GUSSETS/BORDERS

for which the following is a specification.

5 **SYSTEM AND METHOD OF FINISHING RUFFLED GUSSETS/BORDERS**

Cross Reference to Related Applications

The present invention claims priority to United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/446,188, filed February 10, 2003; to United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/448,
10 523, filed February 20, 2003; and to United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/457,517, filed March 25, 2003.

Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to sewing mattress and other bedding components
15 and in particular to system and method for forming and finishing ruffled mattress attachment gussets and foundation borders.

Background of the Invention

In the manufacture of bedding materials such as pillow top mattresses and furniture
20 cushions, in which an upper padded layer or layers is enclosed within a fabric panel that is attached by gusset to an accompanying pad or spring unit, the various components often are measured, cut and sewn to mattress or foundation panels in a series of separate operations performed at separate sewing stations. For example, in a pillow-top style mattress, a pillow-top

is attached to a top panel of the mattress by a gusset that generally is formed from a folded band of material similar to the material from which the mattress tops are made. The gussets are often folded and sewn to the panel along the fold line of the gussets, and further generally have a flange that is attached along a lower edge portion, which flange subsequently will be stapled to a mattress frame. The upper edge portion of the gusset is then attached to the pillow top for attaching the pillow top pad to the mattress. The gusset further can have ruffles or pleats formed at its corners to allow the gusset to turn about the corners of the mattress to provide a more finished, rounded and smooth contour or appearance thereto.

Previously, the gusset forming and sewing process, including the formation of the ruffled corners thereof, typically was done manually, wherein the gusset material would be flanged and thereafter ruffled at its corners, and subsequently attached to the edges of a mattress panel. The pillow top would then be attached to the upper or free edge of the gusset. In addition to being extremely labor intensive, such manual sewing operations often require highly skilled workers and enable only limited production. Additionally, if the ruffles at the corners of the gussets were not made at the correct angles or an insufficient amount or size of ruffles were formed at the corners, the gusset corners would not have a smooth contour or appearance. Further, there was a risk that the gusset would not match the mattress panel to which it is to be sewn, thus requiring reworking or re-sewing of the gusset.

More recently, automated systems have been developed for forming and sewing attachment gussets having ruffled corners that are formed as the gussets are attached to a mattress panel. Such systems enable significant increases in production and greatly reduce the level of skill required by an operator and/or enable operators to run multiple machines at the same time, greatly improving the production of the mattress panels with ruffled gussets. One draw-back that

has been seen with such equipment, however, is that when the gussets for pillowtop type mattresses are folded in half and sewn along the fold line to the mattress panel, the increased thickness in the gusset material creates problems in sewing the gusset to the mattress panel. This is especially a problem when a thick gusset material is used and doubled when folded over. In addition, for pillow-top mattresses, it is important that there be sufficient ruffles formed in the gusset to enable the bottom or lower edge portion of the gusset to be attached in a substantially flat lying arrangement with the border or base of the mattress. For extremely thick materials and for pillow-top mattresses where there is an offset between the upper and lower portions of the gusset, however, it is difficult to form a sufficient number of ruffles that are small enough to enable the lower portion of the gusset to lie flat when attached to the mattress, while at the same time enable the upper portion to have a substantially upstanding "cupped" attitude for the attachment of the pillow-top thereto.

Still further, such automated systems often have folders for directing a portion of the gusset material over the remainder of the gusset material to form the fold, as desired. Such folders are, however, typically limited to a narrow range of widths or sizes of gusset materials that can be folded thereover and further limit the extent or amount of folding, and thus the amount of offset that can be created in the gussets. As a result, it is often necessary when running different size gusset materials that the folders must be changed out, thus requiring the operators to have multiple different size folders on hand to accommodate such changes in the gusset materials. Still further, the thickness of folded gusset materials often prevents the area or region where the leading and trailing ends of the gussets overlap to lay substantially flat when finished. As a result, operators must, at times, remove lines of stitching from the ends of the gusset after sewing to the mattress panel, trim and fold back the plies of gusset material at the

trailing end of the gusset, and thereafter fold or tuck the end of the trailing end of the gusset back under the leading end for sewing.

Similarly, while automated systems have been developed for measuring, cutting and forming borders for attaching to a foundation frame such as a mattress or box springs, a
5 drawback of such systems is, however, that they generally are limited in the type and number of sewing operations that can be performed to form foundation borders. In addition, it recently has become more desirable to fashion foundation borders with mitered corners to form "Continental Foundation Borders," wherein a portion of the border will be folded over and laid flat on top of a foundation panel to which the border is attached, with the corners of the border being mitered
10 and sewn so as to form a flat, finished and substantially even appearance with the foundation panel top. Conventional automated border sewing workstations generally are not designed to form such mitered corners. As a consequence, the mitered corners typically will be formed manually by an operator who must measure, cut and notch mitered corners in a plain foundation border to form a Continental foundation border. The border thereafter must be subjected to a
15 subsequent, later sewing operation to attach the notched portions of the Continental foundation border to a foundation panel, which in turn must later be sewn to a foundation frame in order to form a foundation having a Continental foundation border. Such additional measuring, cutting and sewing operations further increase the time, labor and expense involved in the manufacture of such Continental foundation borders and thus the subsequent foundations or mattresses to
20 which they are attached.

Accordingly, it can be seen that there is a need for a system and method of producing pillowtop attachment gussets and foundation borders for bedding materials having ruffled corners and which enable their ends to be closed and sewn in a flat configuration about a mattress or

foundation panel, which addresses the foregoing and other related and unrelated problems in the art.

Summary of the Invention

5 Briefly described, the present invention generally relates to a system for forming and attaching pillowtop attachment gussets and/or foundation borders about the periphery of mattress or foundation panels with ruffles or pleats formed in the gussets or borders as they are sewn about the corners of their associated panels. The attachment system of the present invention generally includes a sewing station having a sewing head defining a sewing area or zone at which
10 a gusset or border material is received and sewn about the peripheral edges of a panel for a mattress or foundation.

 In one embodiment of the attachment system of the present invention, a substantially continuous length of un-tensioned gusset or border material will be fed to the sewing station by a pre-feed system. The pre-feed system generally will include a series of pre-feed rolls, with at
15 least one set or pair of the pre-feed rolls driven by a motor controlled by the system control of the gusset attachment system. The pre-feed rolls will pull a length of gusset or border material from the supply, with a slack portion of gusset or border material being monitored by a sensor. The sensor signals the system control to control the driving of the pre-feed rollers to feed more gusset or border material as needed to maintain a sufficient supply or length for sewing to a desired size
20 panel. Alternatively, the gusset or border material can be fed through a pre-flange station for applying a flanging material thereto, prior to being fed into the sewing station.

 The gusset or border material initially is fed into a folder or guide assembly having a series of spaced folder plates that define a passage or slot through which the gusset or border

material is fed. Guides can be adjusted laterally across the plates for creating a fold of a desired size or width in the gusset material and/or for adjusting the position of the gusset or border material with respect to the sewing needle. The gusset material thus is folded as needed to enable formation of pillowtop mattresses of different or varying thicknesses, including the Euro-
5 box-top type pillowtop mattresses. The folder assembly itself further generally is adjustable with respect to the sewing needle and typically is attached to a pivotable mounting assembly so that the folder assembly can be moved away from the sewing area to enable easy access for cutting the gusset or border material.

A ruffler mechanism is mounted upstream from the sewing area and generally includes a
10 ruffler foot or blade and a drive for moving the foot into engagement with the border or gusset material. The operation of the ruffler can be automatically controlled by the system control or can be operated manually by the operator. As the ruffler blade engages the gusset or border material, it forms a series of folds, pleats, or ruffles in the gusset or border material while the operator rotates the panel for sewing the gusset or border material about the corner of the panel.

15 In addition, a tension mechanism generally is positioned upstream from the sewing area, and includes an actuator for moving a tension element, such as a foot or pad, into engagement with the panel for exerting a drag or tension on the panel during sewing. As a corner of the panel being sewn approaches the sewing area and the ruffler is actuated, the tension mechanism generally is automatically deactivated to enable the pivoting movement of the panel for sewing
20 about the corners thereof. Upon completion of a sewing operation, the operator will pivot the folder assembly and ruffler mechanism away from the sewing area for severing the gusset or border material from the length of material being supplied, after which the operator can fold under the remaining, unsewn portion of gusset or border material and attach it to the panel.

Various objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1A illustrates the attachment system of the present invention.

Fig. 1B is an exploded perspective view illustrating an additional alternative arrangement of the attachment system of the present invention, including a pre-flanging station.

Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the sewing station of the attachment system of Figs. 1A and 1B.

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the ruffler assembly of the attachment system of Figs. 1A and 1B.

Figs. 4A and 4B are exploded perspective views illustrating various embodiments of the folder or guide assembly of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective illustration of a Continental foundation border formed according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Description of the Invention

Referring now to the drawings in which like numerals indicate like parts throughout the several views, Figs. 1A -- 1B illustrate alternative arrangements of the method and attachment system for forming and attaching finished, ruffled gussets and borders to a work piece such as a mattress or foundation panel or similar article according to the present invention. In a first example embodiment of the present invention, a pillowtop attachment gusset is formed and

attached to a work piece such as a mattress panel 6 using the attachment system 10, with ruffles or pleats 7 being formed at the corner portion 8 of the gusset 5 as the gusset 5 is attached to its mattress panel 6, and with the ends 9 of the gusset 5 finished in a substantially flat lying configuration. The gusset attachment system of the present invention can be used as part of, or in conjunction with, an automatic gusset ruffler and attachment system, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/219,837 filed August 15, 2002, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, or can be used as part of a separate, stand-alone work station.

The attachment system 10 of the present invention is illustrated generally in Figs. 1A – 4B, attached hereto. As illustrated in Figs. 1A – 1B, the attachment system 10 generally includes a worktable 11, with a sewing unit or station 12 mounted on the worktable. The worktable 11 includes an upper support surface 13 having an open support space or area 14 adjacent the sewing station or unit 12 in which a mattress panel 6 generally is supported during the sewing of an attachment gusset 5 thereto. The worktable 11 can be of a limited size, such as in situations where the attachment system 10 is used as a stand-alone workstation, or can be of a larger size sufficient to support fully a desired size mattress panel 6 thereon. In addition, as shown in Figs. 1A – 1B, the worktable 11 can include an air table 16 such as disclosed and described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/219,837, filed August 15, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference, that can be mounted or attached as a separate unit to the worktable to expand the support surface 13 thereof, depending on the use and/or configuration of the attachment system

10.

As illustrated in Figs. 1A – 2, the sewing station or unit 12 generally includes a high speed chainstitch or lock-stitch sewing head 18, such as a Mitsubishi LS2-2210 lockstitch machine or a Juki MH9816 chainstitch machine, and typically includes at least one sewing needle 19 and a

trimmer (not shown) for trimming the thread chain from the gusset following sewing. The sewing head further includes a presser foot 21 (Fig. 2), which, together with the needle 19, defines a sewing area or zone 22 of the sewing station in which a length of gusset material 23 is received, ruffled, and attached to its mattress panel to form a finished pillowtop attachment gusset. Additionally, a puller assembly 24 generally is mounted to the sewing head behind the needle and includes a puller wheel or roller 26 driven by a motor 27. Additionally, the attachment system 10 includes a system control 28 for controlling the operation of the attachment system, including the operation of the sewing station for forming and attaching the gussets and/or borders to their associated panels. The system control generally is mounted beneath the worktable and sewing station that can be programmed with various sewing instructions or control commands such as the number of ruffles to be applied, as well as monitoring and controlling various aspects of the gusset attachment sewing operation

The sewing station 12 further generally includes a ruffler mechanism 30 illustrated in greater detail in Figs. 2 and 3. The ruffler mechanism generally includes a ruffler foot or blade 31 and a body 32 that terminates in a hooked or slanted lower end 33. The foot or blade 31 generally is formed from a high strength material such as aluminum, steel, or similar metals, or plastic or other synthetic or composite materials. The body 32 further typically has a substantially smooth surface with a reduced or lower coefficient of friction so that as the ruffler blade engages the gusset material 23, it will pass over the gusset material without picking or scratching the material. The ruffler blade 31 is mounted to an actuator 34, which typically includes a pneumatic or hydraulic cylinder, although other types of actuators, such as a reversible, variable speed servomotor or stepper motor also can be used. The actuator 34 moves the ruffler blade 31 between retracted and engaging positions so as to engage and form the pleats

or ruffles 7 (Figs. 1A and 1B) in the gusset material 23, as the gusset material is sewn around the corners of its mattress panel 6. Typically, the ruffler mechanism will be actuated to form a desired number of pleats or ruffles in the gusset material as it is sewn to its mattress panel. The number and size of the pleats or ruffles being formed generally depends upon the thickness or size of the mattress and attachment gusset, and/or the size of the mattress pillowtop to which the gusset will be attached. When complete, the attachment gusset will be securely attached to its associated mattress panel, in a substantially flat lying configuration along the sides and corners of the mattress panel.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the ruffler mechanism 30 is mounted on a pivot assembly 36.

The pivot assembly generally includes one or more pivot arms 37 that support the ruffler mechanism 30 and a drive yoke or link 38, typically mounted between the pivot arms 37, which connects the pivot arms to a drive assembly 39. The drive assembly 39 includes a ball screw 41 attached at one end to a mounting block 42 to which the drive link 48 is connected at its opposite end to an actuator 43. The actuator 43 typically is a reversible, variable speed motor, such as a servomotor, stepper motor, or similar actuator, which drives the ball screw 41 in response to commands from the system control of the attachment system 10 of the present invention so as to cause the pivot assembly 36, and thus the ruffler mechanism 30 being carried therewith, to be pivoted between a lowered, engaging position and a raised, non-engaging position in the direction of arrows 44 and 44' for moving the ruffler mechanism toward and away from the sewing area or zone 22 (Fig. 2). The pivot assembly 36 is mounted to and supported by a pivot plate 46 (Fig. 3) that is pivotally attached to a base or support plate 47 by a hinge pin 48 such as a bolt, screw or similar fastener, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Thus, in its raised, non-engaging position, the ruffler mechanism 30 further can be pivoted or swung away from the sewing zone to facilitate

access to the gusset material 23 and mattress panel by the operator without interference for the finishing of the attachment gusset sewing operation.

As further illustrated in Figs. 3, a tension mechanism 51 generally is mounted to the pivot plate 46 adjacent the ruffler mechanism 30. The tension mechanism includes an air cylinder 52, which can be a pneumatic or hydraulic cylinder or other type of actuator and which includes an extensible rod 53 as moveable into and out of the cylinder as the cylinder is actuated by the control system of the gusset attachment system 10 of the present invention. A tension element such as a pad, foot or bumper 54, typically made from relatively soft material such as rubber, plastic, or foamed materials, is attached with the free end of the rod 53. When the cylinder is actuated, it extends its cylinder rod 53 downwardly so that the pad 54 engages the mattress panel along or adjacent its peripheral edge against the base plate 47. As a result, a drag or tension force is exerted on the mattress panel so as to ensure that the edges of the mattress panel remain flat and under tension as the gusset material is sewn thereabout to avoid gapping or bunching of the gusset material and/or mattress panel as they are sewn together.

As further illustrated in Figs. 1A – 2, a folder or guide assembly 60 generally is positioned slightly upstream from the sewing zone 22 and ruffler mechanism 30 of the sewing station 12 in a position so as to receive and fold the gusset material 23 (Figs. 1A and 1B) as it is fed into the sewing zone for attachment to a mattress panel 6. The folder or guide assembly further generally is adjustably mounted to the ruffler mechanism or a support therefor, such as plate 59 shown in Fig. 3, to enable movement of the folder or guide assembly with respect to the needle of the sewing station to adjust the position or alignment of the location or point along which gusset material is sewn to its panel. Figs. 4A and 4B generally illustrate example embodiments of the folder assembly 60. It further will be understood by those skilled in the art that various other

types of folder assemblies or systems for receiving, folding gusset material to a desired extent or amount, and guiding the folded gusset material into the sewing zone, also can be used.

As illustrated in Figs. 4A and 4B, the folder assembly 60 generally includes a series of folder or guide plates, such as 61 and 62, attached together with bolts, screws or similar fasteners

5 63. Spacer blocks 64 generally are received between the folder plates 61 and 62 so as to set or fix the spacing between the folder plates by a desired amount so as to define a passage 66 (Figs.

1A – 2) through which the gusset material is received and guided. In addition, as further

illustrated in Figs. 4A and 4B, guide blocks 67 typically are positioned between the folder plates 61 and 62. The guide blocks are moveable laterally across the passage 66 between the folder

10 plates as their fasteners 68 are moved or slid along guide slots 69 in the direction of arrows 71

and 71' (Fig. 2), so as to adjust the lateral size of the passage between the folder plates to help set

or determine the extent or amount by which the gusset material is folded as it passes through the

folder assembly as needed depending upon the size or thickness of the pillowtop to be attached to

the mattress by the gusset. For example, for Euro-box-top or similar type pillowtop mattresses

15 having a relatively thick pillowtop with a width or thickness of 2 – 3 inches, the fold in the gusset

material can be adjusted accordingly to adjust the amount of overlap between the upper and

lower edge portions of the gusset as it is sewn to its mattress panel to provide for sufficient

"cupping" of the gusset at the corners thereof as needed to accommodate varying size pillowtops.

Additionally, each of the folder plates 61 and 62 (figs. 4A – 4B) generally will be formed

20 from a material such as aluminum, steel, or similar metal materials having a polished, smooth

surface, or can be formed from various plastic, composite or synthetic materials having smooth,

non-stick surfaces to enable to the gusset material to slide therethrough without substantial

friction or interference that would tend to create a drag on the gusset material as it is pulled

through the folder by the sewing head. The folder plates 61 and 62 each generally include a body portion 72, with upper, outwardly angled flange portions 73 to help guide the gusset material 23 (Figs. 1A and 1B) into the passage formed therebetween. At least one of the folder plates, such as plate 61 as illustrated in Figs. 4A and 4B, further can include an angled lower body portion 74 that typically can include a first angled section 76 and a second angled section 77 that extend downwardly and forwardly toward the sewing zone of the sewing station. The second folder plate 62 can be formed with a substantially mirror construction such as illustrated in Figs. 1B and 2, or one or more additional guide plates, such as indicated at 78 in Figs. 4A and 4B, that are mounted opposite one or more of the lower sections 77 and/or 76 by spacer or guide blocks 79, which maintain the spacing between the folder plates as required for the passage 66 and enable adjustment of the width of the passages as needed to adjust the feeding of the gusset material with respect to the needle and the amount of folding or overlap between the upper and lower edge portions or the gusset material.

As illustrated in Figs. 1A and 1B, the gusset material 23 generally is received at the sewing station from a downstream supply 85 and is fed through the folder or guide assembly 60 into the sewing area for attachment of the gusset material 23 about the peripheral edges of mattress panel 6. Figs. 1A and 1B illustrate alternative arrangements or embodiments for the feeding of the gusset material 23 from its downstream supply 85. In both embodiments, the supply 85 of gusset material 23 typically includes a reel or roll 86 of gusset material mounted on a frame member 87 so that the gusset material 23 can be pulled or fed progressively from its supply reel 86. The gusset material will be fed from its supply reel over a series of idler guide rolls 88 and 89, typically mounted on an adjustable framework 91 by adjustable mountings 92. The guide rolls thus can be adjusted to a desired height and desired angle or orientation for

feeding the gusset material into the folder assembly of the sewing station 12, typically from an overhead position as shown in Fig. 1A. In addition, a guide bar 93 can be mounted adjacent the downstream idler guide roll 89 to help hold the gusset material as it is turned and passes over its idler guide roll 89 and fed downwardly into the folder assembly to ensure that the gusset material will not slide or shift off of the idler guide roll 89.

In the arrangement or embodiment of the attachment system 10 of the present invention illustrated in Fig. 1A, a pre-feed assembly 95 generally is positioned between the gusset material supply 85 and the sewing station 12 for pulling and feeding a substantially continuous supply of the gusset material 23 from its supply reel 86 into the sewing station so that the gusset material is fed to the sewing station with any tension thereon due to the weight and/or pulling of the material from its supply reel being minimized. As illustrated in Fig. 1A, the pre-feed assembly 95 generally includes a series of pre-feed rollers 96 typically arranged in pairs or sets of rollers, including a lower pair 97 and an upper pair 98 defining an engagement gap 99 through which the gusset material 23 is passed. A drive motor 101 generally is linked to at least one pair of the pre-feed rolls 96, such as the lower pair 97. The driving of the pre-feed rolls thus causes the gusset material to be pulled from its supply reel 86 and fed upwardly over the idler guide rolls 88 and 89.

As indicated in Fig. 1A, a slack portion 102 of the gusset material 23 generally is formed between the guide rolls 88 and 89, wherein the gusset material drops downwardly between the guide rolls by a desired length or amount. A sensor 103, typically a photoelectric eye or similar sensor, generally is mounted to the support frame 91 that supports the guide rolls and pre-feed assembly and is directed toward the slack portion 102 of the gusset material formed between the guide rolls. The sensor monitors the slack portion and signals the system control 27 of the

attachment system 10 when the slack portion is reduced or taken up above a threshold or minimum level, i.e., as the sensor 103 is uncovered. In response, the system control operates the drive motor 101 to drive the pre-feed rolls for feeding additional gusset material to maintain the slack portion at a desired level sufficient to form an attachment gusset of a desired size.

5 Fig. 1B illustrates an alternative arrangement or embodiment of the gusset attachment system 10 in which a flanging material 105 is attached to the gusset material 23 at a downstream, pre-flanging workstation 106. The pre-flanging station 106 can be connected directly to the sewing station 12, or can be a free-standing module or unit, such as generally illustrated in Fig. 1B. The pre-flanging station generally includes a table 107, having a tabletop 108 mounted on a
10 frame 109. In this embodiment, the frame 87 supporting the supply reel 86 of gusset material generally will be attached to the frame 109 of the pre-flanging station 106 and further generally will support a supply reel 111 of the flanging material 105. The pre-flanging station further generally includes a sewing head 112, which typically includes a chainstitch or lockstitch type sewing head having at least one sewing needle 113 and further typically including a puller
15 assembly 114 for pulling the flange and gusset material through the pre-flanging station 106. A folder 116 further generally is mounted upstream of the sewing head and includes folder plates 117 defining a guide passage through which the flanging material 105 and gusset material 23 are received and guided in a desired alignment for attachment of the flanging material to the gusset material.

20 After the flanging material has been attached to the gusset material, the combined pre-flanged gusset material generally will be fed over the guide rolls 88 and 89 and into the folder assembly 60 for attachment of the pre-flanged gusset material to its mattress panel 6. As shown in Fig. 1B, the pre-flanged gusset material can be fed into and drawn through the sewing station

12 by the operation of the pre-flange station and the sewing head 18 and its puller assembly 23, with the pre-flange station also being controlled to perform the slack generation function of the pre-feed assembly 95 as illustrated in Fig. 1A. Alternatively, a pre-feed assembly also can be used between the pre-flange station 106 (Fig. 1B) and sewing station 12 to reduce or minimize the tension on the pre-flanged gusset material as it is fed into the sewing station. A flange guide 118 (Fig. 1B) also can be mounted adjacent a top edge of the folder plates 61 and 62 for causing the flanging material 105 attached to the gusset material 23 to be folded over against the gusset material and out of the way as the pre-flanged gusset material is fed into the sewing zone.

During operation of the attachment system 10 as illustrated in Figs. 1A – 2, the operator will manipulate or control the rate of sewing via a foot pedal or similar control 120 for sewing the gusset 5 to the mattress panel 6 along a folded edge of the gusset with the amount of overlap between the upper and lower edges of the gusset, i.e., the amount of folding of the gusset, being adjusted by the adjustment of the guide blocks of the folder 60. The gusset material is fed either with or without a flanging material 105 (Fig. 1B) being previously attached thereto, from an overhead position, passed downwardly into the guide passage 66 of the folder or guide assembly 60. The gusset material generally is folded to a desired extent or amount as needed, depending upon the size of the pillowtop to be attached to the mattress panel, as it passes through the folder assembly.

The operator sews the gusset material to the mattress panel with the folded edge of the gusset material being substantially attached to the outer peripheral edges of the mattress panel. As a corner of the mattress panel approaches the sewing needle, a sensor 122, generally mounted in the table 11, detects the passage, and thus the approach of the corner of the mattress panel toward the sewing zone 22 of the sewing station 12 and sends a signal to the system control 27 of

the attachment system 10. In response, after a pre-set delay, typically based on a pre-programmed number of stitches required to finish sewing the gusset material to a desired point adjacent the corner of the mattress after detection of the corner, the rate or operation by the sewing head will be slowed and the ruffler mechanism 30 actuated as the operator begins to return or rotate the mattress panel about the sewing needle 19. Alternatively, the operator can manually stop or slow the operation of the sewing head and actuate the ruffler mechanism.

As the operator rotates the mattress panel and continues to sew the attachment gusset about the corner of the mattress panel, the ruffler mechanism engages and forms a series of ruffles or pleats in the gusset material. As a result the attachment gusset is provided with a substantially rounded shape or configuration as it is attached about the corner of the mattress panel, with the gusset material thus left in a substantially flat-lying arrangement about the corners of the mattress, as indicated in Figs. 1A and 1B. The ruffler mechanism 30 can be automatically controlled or actuated by the system control 27, or can be manually actuated as needed by the operator to form a desired number and depth of pleats or ruffles about the corner of the mattress. The number and depth of the ruffles generally varies depending upon the size of the mattress panel to which the attachment gusset is being sewn, and to enable "cupping" of the upper portion of the gusset about the corners thereof.

At the same time the ruffler mechanism is being engaged, the tension mechanism 51 (Fig. 3) is controlled by the system control so as to retract its cylinder and thus the bumper or pad 54 (Fig. 3) out of engagement with the mattress panel to enable the mattress panel to be freely rotated about its corner without interference or drag thereon. Once the pillowtop attachment gusset 5 (Figs. 1A – 1B) has been sewn about the corner of the mattress panel, the ruffler mechanism 30 is deactivated, while at the same time, the tension mechanism 51 (Fig. 3) is

reactivated so that its bumper or pad is moved into engagement with the mattress panel to create and apply a tension or drag thereto, as the operator continues to sew along the next peripheral edge of the mattress panel.

After the attachment gusset has been sewn about all four corners of the mattress panel and
5 the initially sewn portion of the mattress panel approaches the sewing station, such as indicated in Fig. 1B, the operator generally will stop the sewing operation and lift and pivot the folder assembly 60 and ruffler mechanism 30 upwardly and rearwardly away from the sewing area or zone so as to provide easy access to the gusset material at the sewing zone, without interference from the folder assembly and ruffler mechanism. The operator will sever or trim the gusset
10 material as close as possible to the initially sewn edge of the attachment gusset and generally will fold the remaining, unattached portion or edges of the attachment gusset material under itself. The operator then can finish sewing the gusset mattress panel to complete the attachment of the pillowtop attachment gusset to its mattress panel.

Discussion of Additional Embodiment

15 In an additional embodiment of the present invention, the attachment system 10 (Fig. 1A) also can be used for the formation and sewing of a foundation border 200 to a work piece such as a panel 201, as illustrated in Fig. 5, such as for a foundation for a mattress, box springs and/or similar bedding materials or articles. In this embodiment, the attachment system generally can be programmed to form borders 200 of different sizes and configurations for use with different types
20 or sizes of foundations, including formation of "Continental" style foundation borders 200 having a series of ruffles or pleats 202 formed about portions of the border at which the border is attached to corner portions 203 of the panel 201 to thus form smooth, rounded corners 206 for fitting closely about a foundation frame. The attachment system 10 typically will include the

system or arrangement as illustrated in Fig. 1A, including the sewing station 12 with a pre-feed assembly 95 upstream therefrom for feeding a supply of border material to the sewing station. It will, however, be understood that the border material can be pre-flanged, such as illustrated in Fig. 1B.

5 The border material further can be substantially the same as the material used for forming an attachment gusset for pillowtops mattresses, although the border material that typically will be of a greater width or size. The border material thus will have a desired width sufficient to enable a first or upper portion 207 (Fig. 5) of the border 200 to be folded over and laid flat on top of the panel 201 as shown in Fig. 5, while a second or lower portion 208 of the border is extended
10 downwardly therefrom in a direction substantially perpendicular to the panel and upper portion of the border.

 Prior to initiating the formation and sewing operation, the operator typically will adjust the portion of the folder or guide assembly 60 (Fig. 1A) for receiving and aligning the border as needed for sewing. The operator can adjust the width or spacing between the folder plates 61 and
15 62 to accommodate varying thicknesses of the border material passing therethrough, and further generally will adjust the position of guide blocks 64 (Figs. 4A and 4B) to set the width and alignment of the passage 66 through the folder assembly, and thus the feeding of the border material, with respect to the sewing needle of the sewing station. In this embodiment, the border material is not necessarily folded over for attachment to its panel, but generally will be moved or
20 adjusted laterally with respect to the sewing needle to adjust the amount of spacing from the first and second edge 210, 211 (Fig. 5) of the border material of the location or position 212 along which the border is sewn to the panel. For example, depending upon the amount of overlap of the upper portion of the border needed or desired on top of the foundation frame to which the

border and panel will later be attached, the border, such as a "Continental" foundation borer, may be sewn to its panel at a location spaced inwardly from its first edge 210 by a desired spacing, or can be sewn along approximately a centerline of the border, or along any other position or location as needed.

5 After the operator has adjusted the position of the border material with respect to the sewing needle as needed to provide the desired amount of overlap by the upper portion of the border, the operator can begin a sewing operation. The border material will be fed, typically via a pre-feed assembly or system 95 (Fig. 1A), into and through the folder or guide assembly 60 for sewing to the mattress panel. As a corner of the panel approaches a sewing needle, the ruffler
10 mechanism 30 generally will be engaged either manually by the operator or automatically by the system control of the attachment system 10. As discussed above, upon actuation, the ruffler blade 31 is extended and retracted by its actuator 34 being moved between engaging and non-engaging positions. In its engaging position, the ruffler blade will engage the border material to form folds, ruffles or pleats 202 (Fig. 5) in the border material as the operator rotates the panel
15 201 and continues to sew the border material about the corner 203 of the panel.

 The extent or depth of the ruffles or pleats formed in each border as it is sewn about the corner of its associated panel, as well as the number of pleats or ruffles formed, can vary, but generally will be sufficient to provide the desired amount of overlap radius for the border and panel when the panel is applied to a foundation frame; and/or to enable "cupping" of the lower
20 portion of the border so as to cause it to stand-up or otherwise extend substantially perpendicularly to the upper portion. Such cupping enables the corner portion 206 of the border to closely fit about the corners of the foundation frame to which the panel and borders are later applied.

For "Continental" style foundation borders, the border material further typically will run through the sewing station in a reversed or upside down (i.e., turned over) orientation as it is fed through the folder assembly and sewing zone. The ruffler mechanism thus generally will form the ruffles in the wider of the two sections of border material being sewn to form a desired overlap radius and cupping of the border material when the completed Continental foundation border is turned over or inverted for application to a foundation frame. Thus, for example, instead of applying a sufficient number of ruffles to enable one inch of overlap in the border material as it is being sewn in its upside down orientation, a greater number of ruffles for forming a substantially greater amount of overlap, typically will be formed thereon to provide the increased amount of overlap required, for example, 3 to 4 inches, when the foundation border material is inverted or turned over for attachment to the foundation frame. Alternatively, for "Euro-top" style borders, the border material will be fed in its normal, upwardly facing orientation with a first edge of the border material being sewn directly along the edge of the panel with a sufficient number of ruffles or pleats generally being formed therein to provide a desired amount of overlap radius for the panel and border when the panel is applied to a foundation frame.

Once a sewing operation has been completed and the border has been attached about all four sides and corners of the panel, the ruffler and folder assembly typically will be lifted and/or pivoted away from the sewing zone to enable easy operator access to the border material. The operator then can trim the completed border from the supply of border material being fed into the sewing zone as closely as possible. The cut ends of the border are typically closed in a second sewing operation, either at the attachment station 10 (Fig. 1A) of the present invention, or in a separate, downstream sewing operation. The completed panel and foundation border

thereafter can be affixed to a foundation frame such as for a mattress, box springs, etc., which operation typically will be accomplished at a downstream sewing station.

Accordingly, the present invention thus provides a system or station for forming, ruffling, and attaching gussets and borders for mattresses, box springs, pillowtops and other bedding materials. Further, by adjusting the width of the folder or guide plates of the folder or guide assembly and/or the positioning of the folder or guide assembly itself with respect to the sewing needle of the sewing station, the system of the present invention can be used for forming, sewing, and ruffling varying sizes and types of attachment gussets to mattress panels for pillowtop and other types of mattresses, and also can be used to form, ruffle and sew borders to mattress panels to form various types of borders, including Euro-top style borders and Continental style foundation borders. As a result, the present invention thus provides a system or station or forming, ruffling, and attaching gussets and borders for mattresses, box springs, pillowtops and other bedding materials at a single station with a minimal amount of adjustments required to perform different sewing operations.

It further will be understood by those skilled in the art that while the present invention has been described above with reference to specific embodiments and features, various changes, additions, deletions and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.